

7-2-1920 ✓
\$1

CALIFORNIA
STATE
LIBRARY



LABOR CLARION

LEADING ARTICLES—December 5, 1919.
GOVERNOR REFUSES PARDON
THE COUNCIL'S REPLY
CO-OPERATOR AND MARKET BASKET
A NATIONAL LABOR PARTY
METAL TRADES STRIKE

WALTER N. BRUNT

PRINTING
PUBLISHING, BADGES,
LAPEL BUTTONS, REGALIA
SOUVENIRS

SPECIALTY PRINTING

Invitations, Menus
Dance Programs
Greeting Cards

Union Label Water Marked Paper Always on Hand

766 MISSION ST.
NEAR FOURTH SAN FRANCISCO

Hale's

GOOD GOODS

Market at Fifth
San Francisco

Labor Council Directory

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp Streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 205, Labor Temple. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters telephone—Market 56.

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays, 49 Clay.
Asbestos Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Veterans' Hall, Duboce Avenue.
Asphalt Workers—Meet 2nd Monday, Labor Temple.
Auto Bus Operators' Union No. 399—Meets every Thursday, 9 p. m., 10 Embarcadero.
Auto Mechanics No. 1035—Meets Tuesday evenings, 115 Valencia.
Automobile and Carriage Painters No. 1073—Meet Thursday evenings, Building Trades Temple.
Baggage Messengers—Meet 2nd Mondays, 146 Steuart.
Bakers (Cracker) No. 125—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Bakers' Auxiliary (Cracker)—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 1524 Powell.
Bakers No. 24—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Barbers—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, 112 Valencia street.
Bartenders No. 41—Meet 1st Mondays at 2:30, 3rd Mondays in evening at 8:00, 1095 Market.
Bellmen's Union, No. 265—828 Mission.
Beer Drivers—177 Capp.
Bill Posters—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Fifteenth and Mission.
Blacksmiths and Helpers No. 168—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Boiler Makers No. 6—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Bookbinders—Meet 1st Fridays, Labor Temple.
James D. Kelly, Business Agent, 525 Market.
Boot and Shoe Workers, No. 216—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Twenty-fourth and Howard.
Bottlers No. 293—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 177 Capp.
Bottle Caners—Meet 1st Fridays, Labor Temple.
Box Makers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 177 Capp.
Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 177 Capp.
Bricklayers No. 7—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Broom Makers—John A. Martin, Secretary, 3546 Nineteenth.
Butchers, 115—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Butchers No. 508 (Slaughterhousemen)—Meet every Tuesday, Laurel Hall, Seventh and R. R. Avenue.
Carpenters No. 22—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Carpenters No. 304—Meet Mondays, 112 Valencia.
Carpenters No. 483—Meet Mondays, 112 Valencia.
Carpenters, 1082—Meet Tuesdays, 112 Valencia.
Carpenters No. 1640—Meet Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Casket Makers No. 1635—J. D. Messick, Secretary, 1432 Thirteenth Ave., Oakland.
Casting Cleaners—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, Labor Temple.
Cemetery Employees—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Cement Workers No. 1—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Chauffeurs No. 265, I. B. of T.—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays in evening, 2nd and 4th Thursdays in afternoon, K. P. Hall.
Cigar Makers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Cloth Hat and Cap Makers No. 9—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 1254 Market.
Commercial Telegraphers—365 Russ Building.
Composition Roofers No. 25—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Cooks' Helpers—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 451 Kearny.
Cooks No. 44—Meet 1st and 4th Thursday nights at 8:30, and 3d Thursday afternoon at 2:30, 828 Mission.
Coopers No. 65—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Draftsmen No. 11—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Dredgemen—10 Embarcadero.
Egg Inspectors—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Electrical Workers No. 92—Meet Wednesdays, 112 Valencia.
Electrical Workers No. 151—Thursdays, 112 Valencia.
Electrical Workers No. 537—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, 146 Steuart.
Elevator Operators and Starters—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Federal Employees' Union No. 1—Meet 1st Tuesday, Pacific Building; headquarters, 746 Pacific Building.
Federation of Teachers—Meets Labor Temple, Thursdays, 4 p. m.
Foundry Employees—Meet Fridays, 59 Clay.
Furniture Handlers No. 1—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Fur Workers—Labor Temple.
Garment Cutters—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Gas Appliances and Stove Fitters—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple. J. Hammerschlag, Secretary.
Gas and Electric Fixture Hangers No. 404—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Gas Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Glass Bottle Blowers—Meet 2nd and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Glove Workers—Meet 3rd Friday, Labor Temple.
Glass Packers, Branch No. 45—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Granite Cutters—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st Thursdays, Labor Temple; office hours 9 to 11 a. m.
Hatters' Union—J. Grace, Sec., 1114 Mission.
Horseshoers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Hospital Stewards and Nurses—Meet 44 Page, 1st and 3rd Mondays.

Ice Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.
Iron, Steel and Tin Workers No. 5—Meet 1st and 2nd Saturdays, Metropolitan Hall, South San Francisco.
Janitors—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, 8 p. m., Labor Temple.
Jewelry Workers No. 38—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays.
Ladies' Garment Workers No. 8—Meet Mondays, Hamilton Hall, 1545 Steiner.
Ladies' Garment Workers No. 124.
Laundry Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Letter Carriers—Meet 1st Saturday, Los Angeles Hall, Native Sons' Building.
Machinists' Auxiliary, Golden West Lodge No. 1—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Mallers—Meet Sunday, Labor Temple.
Marine Gasoline Engineers No. 471—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays.
Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple.
Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Molders' Auxiliary—Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays, Labor Temple.
Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Moving Picture Operators, Local No. 162—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, 10 a. m., 68 Haight.
Musicians—Headquarters, 68 Haight.
Newspaper Writers' Union—708 Underwood Bldg.
Office Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Optical Mechanics—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Painters No. 19—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Pastemakers No. 10567—Meet Last Saturday at 442 Broadway.
Pattern Makers—Meet 2nd and 4th Friday nights, Labor Temple.
Pavers No. 18—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.
Photo Engravers No. 8—Meet 1st Sundays at 12 m., in Labor Temple.
Piano, Organ & Musical Instrument Workers—Labor Temple.
Picture Frame Workers No. 16,601—E. Stein, Secretary, 507 Willow Ave.
Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers—Meet Thursdays; headquarters, 457 Bryant.
Plasterers No. 66—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Plumbers—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Postoffice Clerks—Meet 4th Thursdays, Knights of Columbus Hall.
Press Feeders and Assistants—Meet 2nd Thursday, Labor Temple; headquarters, 628 Montgomery, Room 229.
Printing Pressmen No. 24—Meet 2nd Mondays, Labor Temple.
Rammermen—Meet 3rd Sunday, 2 p. m., Labor Temple.
Retail Clerks No. 432—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 8 p. m., Retail Clerks' Club, 32 Turk.
Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Retail Shoe Clerks No. 410—Meet Tuesdays 8 p. m., Retail Clerks' Club, 32 Turk.
Riggers and Stevedores—Meet Mondays, 74 Folsom street.
Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meet Mondays, Maritime Hall Building, 59 Clay.

S. F. Fire Fighters No. 231—Meet Labor Temple.
Sail Makers—Meet at Labor Temple.
Sheet Metal Workers No. 95—Meet 2nd Thursdays, 224 Guerrero.
Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Fridays, 224 Guerrero.
Ship Clerks—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, Labor Temple.
Shipfitters No. 9—Room 103 Anglo Building.
Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays.
Shipyard Laborers—Meet Fridays, Labor Temple.
Sign and Pictorial Painters No. 510—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Stable and Garage Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Stationary Firemen—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Steam Engineers No. 64—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Steam Fitters and Helpers No. 590—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Steam Laundry Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple; headquarters, Labor Temple.
Steam Shovelmen and Dredgemen No. 29—Meet 1st Saturday, 274 Monadnock Building.
Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 2nd Sunday, Labor Temple.
Street Railway Employees, Div. 518—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Sugar Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Switchmen's Union—Meets Labor Temple, 2nd Monday 10 a. m., 4th Monday 8 p. m.
Tailors No. 80—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, 240 Golden Gate Avenue.
Teamsters No. 85—Meet Thursdays, 536 Bryant.
Teamsters No. 216—Meet Saturdays, Building Trades Temple.
Telephone Operators No. 544—115 Valencia.
Theatrical Employees—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 11 a. m., 68 Haight.
Tobacco Workers—Meet 3rd Fridays, Building Trades Temple. Miss M. Kerrigan, Secretary, 290 Fremont.
Trackmen No. 687—Meet 2nd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Typographical No. 21—Meets 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple; headquarters, 701 Underwood Bldg.
Undertakers—John Driscoll, Sec'y., 741 Valencia.
United Glass Workers—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
United Laborers—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
United Leather Workers (Saddlery Workers)—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple.
United Leather Workers (Tanners)—Meet 1st and 3rd Wed., Mangles Hall, 24th and Folsom.
United Trunk, Bag and Suitcase Workers—Tiv. Hall, Albion Avenue.
Upholsterers—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Walters No. 30—Meet every Wednesday, 3 p. m.: 828 Mission.
Waitresses—Meet Wednesdays, 1095 Market.
Warehouse and Cereal Workers—Meet Tuesdays, 457 Bryant.
Watchmen—Meet 1st Thursday 1 p. m., 3rd Thursday 8 p. m., Labor Temple, James Dunn, 206 Woolsey St.
Water Workers—Labor Temple.
Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Sunday, Labor Temple.
Anti-Jap Laundry League—313-14 Anglo Bldg., Sixteenth and Mission.

LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council

VOL. XVIII.

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1919

No. 44

Governor Refuses Pardon

No executive clemency for Thomas J. Mooney and Warren K. Billings, convicted in connection with the San Francisco Preparedness day bomb explosion, may be expected. Governor William D. Stephens intimated in a letter to Paul Scharrenburg, secretary of the California State Federation of Labor, made public at the Governor's office last Saturday.

The letter was in reply to a communication from Scharrenburg informing the Governor of the appointment of a committee by the American Federation of Labor to appeal on behalf of organized labor for release of Mooney and Billings.

The letter follows:

"Dear Mr. Scharrenburg—I have your letter of November 14, wherein you advise me that President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor has notified you of the appointment of a committee of 'five California trade unionists' to wait upon me and 'urge that a pardon be granted to Thomas Mooney and Warren K. Billings, so that they may have their freedom, or at least a new trial, on one of the indictments pending against them.'

"In reply, I beg to say that—under our State Constitution, the Governor cannot act on a petition for clemency for anyone twice convicted—as Billings has been—of a felony, until after our Supreme Court has definitely recommended clemency in his behalf.

"As regards the case of Thomas J. Mooney, now undergoing life sentence in San Quentin Prison for murder, kindly permit me to advise you as follows:

"If your committee has any new evidence to offer, presentation can be made more satisfactorily and effectively and examination and review thereof made with greater facility and thoroughness if you will submit it in writing.

"If you have nothing new to offer, but are merely joining in the 'drive' on behalf of Mooney and taking part in the remarkable, but unwarranted, propaganda in his behalf, then I beg respectfully, but definitely, to inform your committee that so far as I am concerned the case is closed.

"I cannot think the members of your committee have other than a proper regard for law and order and for the orderly processes of the law. But in my judgment a grave injury is being done labor everywhere when it is made to appear by those who occupy places of leadership that organized labor champions such a heartless and vicious murderer as Thomas J. Mooney.

"Of Mooney's guilt there is, in my mind, no question. I am convinced that he had a part in one of the most atrocious crimes—involving treasonable purpose—ever perpetrated in the history of the country. Ten persons were killed and fifty maimed by Mooney and his associates who evidently were in sympathy with Germany's agents who were resorting to every desperate measure to thwart preparedness of the American nation for war.

"In the campaign of misstatement and deception conducted in the effort to free Mooney, he has been pictured as a martyr to the cause of labor. This is ridiculous and absurd.

"It is true that Mooney held membership in a local union in San Francisco, and had attempted

to organize the street car men of that city in a strike, but he was never identified with the labor movement as a factor of influence or leadership. His part was that of an anarchist and I. W. W. agitator of the worst type.

"The men and women who constitute the sound and worthy citizenship of labor's ranks do not regard Mooney in the light of a martyr, but as a menace to its cause.

"I greatly regret that unworthy agitators have succeeded in making it appear so widely that organized labor holds pronounced sympathies for such men as Mooney and the McNamaras. Impression is given thereby that union labor does not stand for law and order; that it espouses I. W. Wism, anarchism and bomb setting; that it fosters bitter class hatred, sedition and treason and approves of wholesale, revolting murder of men, women and children in 'furtherance of labor's aims.' Such an impression is wholly false as regards the great body of workingmen and women in this State. But it is a grievous thing that the belief should be so widely encouraged by certain labor leaders.

"Organized labor should purge itself of Mooneyism, for Mooneyism can but discredit and break down a movement that has so many worthy accomplishments to its credit.

"It is my duty and my purpose to continue to stand for law and order, and against the dishonest and vicious propaganda, no matter how clever and powerful that is being conducted in the interest of this arch-murderer.

"So long as I am Governor of California no 'drive' and no I. W. W. propaganda will avail to enable Mooney to escape the just deserts of the law for the fiendish slaying of men and women gathered together in a patriotic demonstration.

"Because it was my war-time duty, and for other reasons which I gave at the time, I commuted Mooney's sentence from death to life imprisonment. Further clemency is not warranted by anything within my knowledge. Very truly yours.

"WILLIAM D. STEPHENS,
"Governor."

BLACKSMITHS AND HELPERS.

George Cullen of San Francisco has been unanimously re-elected business agent for the District Council of Blacksmiths, Drop Forgers and Helpers. Cullen is secretary and business agent of the local union of Blacksmiths and Helpers and a delegate to the San Francisco Labor Council and the Bay Cities Metal Trades Council.

Cullen reports that the Blacksmiths and Helpers' Unions of Point Richmond and Bay Point have voted unanimously to affiliate with the Bay Cities Metal Trades Council.

BOX MAKERS.

Box Makers and Sawyers' Union has requested the assistance of the San Francisco Labor Council in trying to induce a local firm, that has always been fair to the union until recently, to take its work out of a non-union shop.

DEMOCRACY OR DEFEAT.

We've made the world safe for democracy.

We didn't make the world safe for something that we are going to blow up.

We made it safe for something that we prize highly enough to keep—and to protect again, if we have to.

Those foolish persons who organize in little parlor and back yard gangs and adopt wondrous constitutions calling for the overthrow of everything and a general smash-up of civilization are guessing wrong.

Nothing doing on Bolshevism in America.

Nothing doing on the Lenine idea.

Nothing doing on social insanity in America.

Those who start out to get something by undemocratic methods in America will get nothing—nothing but trouble.

Democracy goes out where Bolshevism comes in. Bolshevism can't live in the same land with democracy.

This land happens to be a democratic land. The moral ought to be clear. To make it stronger, this land is firmly resolved to remain democratic.

It may not be possible to reason with those who have flung reason to the winds in their espousal of such insanity as Bolshevism. But let them listen to this, if they will: This country is eternally, fundamentally, first, last and finally, democratic. It is committed to the methods and practices and ideals of democracy. Anybody that wants to get anywhere with an idea in this country has got to propound that idea to the judgment of America. Anybody that wants to get an idea into action in this country has got to get into action through the ordered processes of democracy. Nobody has yet succeeded in blowing an idea into this country with dynamite, direct action or destruction.

Some have been insane enough to try it, thus betraying their sublime ignorance and their utter incapacity to understand or deserve democracy. Americans believe democracy is the best thing the world has ever known. They understand that there can be and are evils in the land. Democracy doesn't mean human infallibility. But it gives the people the power and the machinery for righting every wrong that exists. There are bitter disappointments and grievous wrongs—but the door is always open to a better tomorrow. We are privileged to use that door. We don't have to blow it down.

There are those in America who need to learn this lesson. Some of them are persons who ought to know it well—the parlor Bolsheviks, the emotionally erratic. There are those who have come to us from foreign despotisms where oppression left them no normal and free agencies through which to advocate and secure change and improvement.

These will have to learn what democracy is and they will have to learn to use the machinery of democracy.

This is not a land of dynamite and daggers. This is a land of reason and ballots. Let that be thoroughly understood by all.

THE COUNCIL'S REPLY.

San Francisco, Nov. 28, 1919.

Atholl McBean, President,
San Francisco, Chamber of Commerce,
San Francisco, California.

Dear Sir: In reply to your communication of November 19, 1919, addressed to me as Secretary of the San Francisco Labor Council and signed by you as President of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce, which was read to the delegates of the Council in regular session assembled Friday evening, November 21st, the undersigned was, by motion duly made and carried, instructed to convey to you as representative of the Chamber of Commerce, that the purported evidence submitted by you in said communication, to sustain the previous charge that the Riggers and Stevedores' Union is an anarchistic and revolutionary body, is, in the opinion of the delegates and, we think, all fair-minded men, considered insufficient, either in a court or in the minds of a disinterested public, to establish the truth of such a serious charge, and that until fully proven guilty thereof the said Riggers and Stevedores' Union is entitled to the full support of this Council. All that the union as such is proven to be, is to be engaged in an endeavor to establish fair working conditions and wages for its members employed by the Waterfront Employers' Union, and that activity, in the estimation of fair-minded Americans, does not constitute either a crime or evidence of being an anarchistic or revolutionary organization.

You adduce as the first fact upon which to base your charge against the union, that it on July 27, 1919, demanded "to be given an interest in the ownership of the business of the waterfront employers and a representation on the Board of Directors," and you append to this the statement: "The covert threat is made that unless such demands are made, this country shall run red with revolution."

On this point, we need only point out to you that participation in management, profitsharing, and even ownership on the part of employees, is being seriously proposed by large numbers of progressive employers, economic experts, and others entertaining a desire to better the relations between capital and labor, and incidentally business itself; and that no sane and unprejudiced man would accuse any person advocating such schemes as being either anarchistic or revolutionary, the less so by reason of the actual fact that various industrial concerns in this country already have put various such schemes in operation. As to the "covert threat" of putting their demands into execution by means of a revolution, which we understand to mean force and violence, this Council is in receipt of no official communication or resolution adopted by the union in question containing any such covert threat. If at all made, which we doubt, as you produce no proof, it must have been made by some irresponsible individual whose influence in and out of the union must be considered nil and of no such importance as sought to be given it by those you represent.

The second fact, produced by you, is that on September 23, 1919, the union by resolution "instructed this Council" to cease its demand that the striking union submit the question of striking to a secret vote of the membership. We desire to state in this connection that, under the established law of the American Federation of Labor, the Labor Council cannot order a local union to take a strike vote, but can only recommend such action, and when the Council made such recommendation it did so in its capacity of mediator in the dispute between the union and the waterfront employers. Infelicity of expression, such as purporting to "instruct this Council," should not be made evidence of seeking to

subvert the legal relations existing between this Council and the Riggers and Stevedores' Union. This Council reserves the right to discipline or correct an affiliated union in case of infringement upon any of its rights, but in the present instance the Council has made no complaint by reason of the evident fact that all that the union endeavored to convey to the Council was that it "rejected" the Council's proposed procedure. As the Council did not feel offended over the language used by the union to convey that information, we deny absolutely the right of any employer or employers' organization to make this a cause of rupture between the Council and one of its affiliated unions, and we deny particularly the right of any employer or his organization to interpret the laws of a trade union or interfere with the constituted authorities of the labor movement in interpreting or carrying out trade union laws.

With respect to the alleged complicity of the union in the murder of Nelson S. Dunning, we simply say, that is a matter exclusively for judicial investigation, and that it is avowed contempt of court for any outsider to prejudice its procedure or parties involved, in advance of the acts and determinations of the judicial authorities.

As to forty public offenses charged against members of the Riggers and Stevedores' Union, brought forward as evidence to convict the union of being anarchistic and revolutionary, we desire to say that charges are not convictions, and even if true the number compared with the magnitude and length of this strike and the persistent efforts made to involve members of the union into apparent conflict with the law, is rather insignificant, in the sense that a movement of less than one hundred can be no evidence of the anarchistic and revolutionary movement of an organization numbering many thousands. A revolution on the waterfront for so many months, if actually going on, would in our opinion have brought more than a mere handful into the conflict with constituted authorities. An inspection of police records for periods during which no industrial disturbances are in progress, will reveal, we are sure, much larger numbers of charges for crimes of violence than has occurred during the progress of this strike.

As to the occurrence Saturday, November 15, when 119 members of the union were arrested for alleged riot, permit us to point out that this occurred after the charges were made by the Chamber of Commerce that the union was an anarchistic and revolutionary body, and therefore cannot be considered as being evidence of its conclusions when the charge was made. We think it fair to await the action of the courts, and that the propaganda of the nature carried on by the Chamber of Commerce is injurious to the independence and proper respects for the courts, which have before them the task of finding the facts in the case without being told what to do by the Chamber of Commerce or any other civic organization.

In conclusion, we appropriate to this Council and its delegates the words to be found in your communication and expressing the attitude of your organization, and say that the San Francisco Labor Council "will ever oppose all movements against the authority of law and for the destruction of American institutions, and in this attitude feels confident, that it has the active support of the community."

Very truly yours,
SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL,
By John A. O'Connell, Secretary.

Demand the union label on all purchases. If you are a unionist employ unionists and be consistent. The union label is your trade mark.



This is a workingman's store—selling Furniture that will stand hard wear—at the Lowest Prices—on most liberal Credit terms.

We Allow \$5.00

for old stoves in exchange for New Union-Made Buck Stoves.

W. D. Fennimore J. W. Davis A. R. Fennimore



Prices
Always
Reasonable
Eyes Tested
Satisfaction
Guaranteed

2508 Mission Street - - - San Francisco
181 Post Street - - - }
1221 Broadway - - - Oakland

We Give Mission Street Merchants Coupons

S. N. WOOD & Co

MARKET & FOURTH STS., SAN FRANCISCO

**UNION MADE CLOTHES
FOR UNION MEN**

Safest and Most Satisfactory Place to Trade



Trade Mark

**HOT WATER AT THE
SCRATCH OF A MATCH**

**GAS WATER HEATERS
DO THE WORK**

Can be attached to your kitchen boiler without interfering with your stove. Consult your dealer.

Pacific Gas & Electric Co.

San Francisco District
445 SUTTER STREET

Phone Sutter 140

REPORT OF DELEGATE.

Report of J. H. Beckmeyer, Delegate to the Twentieth Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor.

In beginning this report I wish to express my regret in its delay, due to the present strike conditions existing in the Iron Trades. The report of my co-delegate has well covered the routine work of the convention, with explanations of the propositions considered and a detailed report on resolutions passed by the convention; having thus been spared this labor, I will therefore respectfully submit a report of general interest and impressions received.

The address of fraternal delegate Brother Fred Millard of the California Division of Farmers' Educational and Co-operative Union of America should encourage a closer reciprocity between farm and city labor, particularly at this time when the disparity of prices between the receipts of the farmer for his product and the cost of the city wage-earner proves the most avaricious profiteering by business, or trading interests. The co-operative movement endorsed in previous conventions of the American Federation of Labor and endorsed in State Convention by resolution introduced by R. M. Roche promises to give relief from profiteering more than any legislation we might expect, in view of the varied influence of business over any such legislation that may interfere with profits. The co-operative movements in the East, also in Seattle and recently begun hereby the striking Iron Trades Unions should give effective relief from excess profits by dealing direct with the farmers' unions and manufacturers, and where possible labor should fabricate for its own needs. Strikes against employers for more wages to meet the constant increasing demand of merchants for higher prices for the necessities of life seem to fail in their objective. With our organization and capital we might well, through the medium of co-operatives, undertake to conduct our own business in procuring foodstuff direct from organized farmers, supplying our needs with manufactures and stores, thereby greatly eliminating the profiteering in business which is becoming absolutely unbearable to labor.

I, therefore, recommend, that the subject-matter of co-operatives be taken up by this Council's committee already appointed, to work in conjunction with the present local movement and submit plans for an extension of the principle into all our local unions with the end in view of joining our efforts with the national co-operative movements as already mentioned in this report.

A number of resolutions were favorably considered by the convention, aiming to adjust a most unsatisfactory condition existing in the United States Postal Department pertaining to long hours of labor and pre-war wages, that if generally known would soon be eliminated by force of public sentiment.

The resolution passed on the Mooney case provides the means to put before the citizens of California through an initiative petition an amendment to the state laws, which, it is hoped, will finally result in new trials for the Mooney defendants still in jail and prevent a recurrence of such miscarriages of justice by corrupt public officials.

The resolution on the Criminal Syndicalism Law as passed seeks the repeal of this law through the next legislature. The danger of the injustice inherent in such legislation must be obvious at this time of industrial chaos in the country, since the power of the judiciary through injunction and the use of United States troops to compel involuntary servitude of labor is before us in the proposed plan to defeat the purpose of the miners in their movement to gain a living wage. Your delegate urges this Council to be prepared to join its forces with the entire or-

ganized labor movement of the country to meet the combined attack now being made by capital, acting through its economic powers and governmental influence.

The spirit of the convention as a whole was liberal and progressive, and the contests for officers' seats occasioned much heated debate.

I sought to represent what I believed to be the advanced viewpoint of both the local unions and the Council on this subject and if I have erred in judging the viewpoint of the Council I am prepared to receive with good grace any reprimand of this assembly.

In closing I wish to express my appreciation of having been favored the opportunity to represent this Council at the State Convention, it being the source of valued experience, for which I am exceedingly grateful to this Council.

THE TAILORS' STRIKE.

Last Saturday morning the Tailors' Union of this city forwarded to the Merchant Tailors' Association the following plan of terminating the strike which has been on since September 1st:

"That all employees now on strike shall return to their respective positions for work under conditions that existed prior to the strike, except as hereinafter stipulated.

"Viz: Wages for tailors shall be \$40 per week. Wages for helpers shall be \$28 per week. Forty-four hours shall constitute a week's work. Eight hours shall constitute a day's work, excepting Saturdays, on which working time shall terminate at noon. Not more than four hours' overtime to be allowed in any one week, and overtime work shall be paid at the rate of time and one-half. Twenty per cent increase shall be paid on all piecework, and piecework shall be entirely discontinued and weekly system adopted not later than Monday, January 5, 1920.

"Be it understood and agreed that above scale of wages shall be in effect only until changed or amended by a conference consisting of five members of Local 8 of the Journeymen Tailors' Union of America and five members of the San Francisco Exchange of the Pacific Coast Merchant Tailors' Association.

"That said conference shall convene within thirty days from date of acceptance of this protocol agreement.

"That all items and clauses contained in original wage scale as presented by Local 8 immediately prior to September 1, 1919, shall be subject to discussion, and final agreement shall be determined within seven days from date of convening.

"That final decision of wages shall be retroactive to the date of members' return to work.

"Oakland tailors and merchants may have two representatives each at said conference, subject to above conditions."

On Monday morning the union received the following reply from the employers:

"We are in receipt of your communication of November 29 and in reply to same desire to state:

"As a matter of courtesy only to the members of your organization who were employees of the members of the Pacific Coast Merchant Tailors' Association, we, the executive board of the Pacific Coast Merchant Tailors' Association, respectfully advise them, individually, that, having used all possible means and waited patiently for ten weeks for a counter proposition, the time is now too late to give consideration to any communication coming from any local Tailors' Union.

"We trust, however, that at some future date, when your members are guided by sane and sincere leadership, with American principles to govern them, this association will receive and fully consider any and all communications presented by our employees."

Few disabled soldiers know that Red Cross public health service hospitals are open to them. Hospitals in no way connected with the Army and Navy are maintained for treatment of men who are impaired in health after returning to civil life.



Phone Market 5725 UNION STORE
BROWN & KENNEDY
FLORAL ARTISTS
Funeral Work a Specialty—Lowest Prices
8801 Sixteenth St., Near Valencia San Francisco

CAN'T BUST 'EM
OVERALLS & PANTS
UNION MADE
ARGONAUT SHIRTS

SECURE AND PROFITABLE

The wise man keeps part of his money in a reliable savings bank. If you are making money now why not put aside something for a rainy day?

Humboldt Savings Bank

Savings and Commercial Depts.
783 Market St., near Fourth, San Francisco

VISIT THE
English Cottage

Just Completed on Our
Second Floor

FOUR ROOMS OF FURNITURE

\$150

Good Sterling Furniture — Furniture that will look well, wear well, and give years of service.

PAY \$2 A WEEK

Sterling Furniture Co.
BUNSTER & SAKO
8022 MARKET ST. — SAN FRANCISCO

CO-OPERATOR AND MARKET BASKET. By One of Them.

Out on Sixteenth street, near the Labor Temple, there is a store where every one smiles and works with a will and gives one hundred per cent efficiency and enthusiasm to the day's work. If the employers could get such a spirit in their workmen, wage-scale committees and government by injunction would have no place in our industrial life, for the human factor of responsibility and ownership would give the ship an even keel, and speed it past the industrial rocks, that loom so large ahead.

It is just an ordinary store, this store of ours. No plate-glass windows nor elevators nor show cases; but inside the store, and behind the counters there is a murmur of business, and interested housewives and busy men stretch out their arms to receive their purchases and carry them home gladly, to save their own store a delivery. It is not because they have no delivery that they do this, for there are three big trucks that feed the store and deliver packages at a small cost charge, but they do it because they have an idea, way down in their hearts, that it is the right thing to do, if they possibly can. It is co-operation, and this is a co-operative store.

There are forty unions that have taken a membership in this store of the Consumers' Co-operative League of San Francisco. Some have underwritten twenty-five, fifty and one hundred of their members as members of the league. More than three hundred individuals, men and women, have paid their own membership in the League and are learning to become co-operators and boosters for their own store, for they realize that the greater the number of members in the League, the greater will be the purchasing power of their store. As consumers they are learning to pool their purchasing power as the employers pool their selling power.

In this way, the heretofore un-get-at-able quantity, the difference between the cost price and the selling price of goods, is put into their own hands, and they can use it either as a rebate on their purchases or they can allow it to remain in the league and create for themselves wholesale houses, and manufacturing plants that will return to themselves not only the small retail profit, but the much greater wholesale and manufacturing profit. These members define co-operation as a getting-together of the people, to supply themselves with the necessities of life, and to control the production and the distribution of the things they need, returning to themselves the profit on their own trade, and in this way, making them loyal traders at their own store. Whoever heard of a store that thanked its customers for their trade by returning to them a dividend on their purchases, in proportion to the amount they buy at their store! Yet this is what a true co-operative store does, because it can depend upon a well-organized membership. The more the members increase the volume of business of their store, the greater will be their own "Purchase Dividend"—Each for all, and all for each.

A true co-operative store allows non-members as well as members to trade at the store, but the purchase dividends of the non-members are put into the Reserve Fund, to be used for expansion of the business—to help start new activities such as restaurants, shoe factories, slaughter-houses and all the other necessary adjuncts that, through ownership by the consumers make him strong and powerful instead of weak and at the mercy of "big business."

The members of the store on Sixteenth Street are temporarily operating their store on the cost plus basis, during the period of the strike, but some of the more far-seeing members are taking steps to make the store permanent, and put it

on the true co-operative basis, so that it can grow, and not be just a grocery store—fine as it is! They know that in that store that is only five weeks old, they are working out a big idea, and they are not going to let that idea die. They are determined to see beyond the immediate nine dollar a week strike benefit, and to found a constructive refuge against the encroachments of an all too commercial age.

There is an old Russian proverb that reads: "Learning is Light, Ignorance is Darkness." With this slogan in mind, the Russians have founded 50,000 local co-operative societies throughout Russia, with a membership of 25,000,000 heads of families! They have the most effective distributive organization in Russia at the present time, and have built up an enormous credit in their wholesale buying, for each member may be held liable for ten times his membership share, but so great is their conserved strength, that this liability has never been taxed. They have established their own co-operative credit societies which gave assistance the peasants in their agricultural work. These credit societies have no share capital. They accept deposits from non-members at interest, but make loans only to members. Any peasant with good local character, by joining one of these societies can obtain a small loan on long time, enabling him to purchase cattle, seed and implements, and make repayment on his crops.

The Moscow Narodny Bank, which was established in 1912 as the financial center of the Russian Co-operative Movement, now has a yearly turnover of \$500,000,000.00 with branches throughout Russia, and in New York and London. This bank acts as a connecting link between all the co-operative societies, and from the uttermost parts of Russia, the Cossack from the Steppes and the peasant from Eastern Siberia and the Trans-Baikal, gather as local representatives at the general meetings of the bank. The old Russia, of pogroms, and vodka and impenetrable distances is gone, for co-operation has stimulated the intellectual life of the remotest community, and has given them the urge to overcome the distances, realizing that in unity alone lies strength.

In England, the Co-operative Wholesale So-

ciety has recently made a loan of 400,000 pounds, without interest and without time limit, to the Belgian Co-operative Wholesale Society, and is willing to extend the loan if necessary, in order to help the Belgian co-operators to re-establish their destroyed industries.

In Germany, the members of the co-operative societies have a gigantic organization, and most successful operation. They do not sit by and complain when the landlord won't have the kitchen floor painted, or cut a window in a dark hall bedroom so that the baby can have a little more air! They build their own houses, co-operatively. Forty, sixty and one hundred families live in their own specially constructed house block. They have their own bakeries, factories, printing plants and stores, many of which have three and four hundred branches!

Here in America we are at last getting the idea, and one by one the various communities are developing their local leaders, in whose hearts the idea has taken root, and they are sending a message across our big land that neither time nor distance can destroy. The message comes from Ohio, Illinois, Seattle,—all along the line the wires are buzzing. This message says: "Own for yourselves the production and the distribution of the necessities of life!" The principles of the movement are:

- One man, one vote;
- Low price of membership shares;
- Unlimited membership;
- Central wholesale house, with local stores;
- Goods sold at fair, prevailing prices;

Purchase Dividends returned to the members quarterly, in proportion to the amount they buy at their store.

A National Co-operative Wholesale Association has been organized in Chicago, with a \$3,000,000.00 capital, supported by, and in return strengthening, the retail co-operative stores in the vicinity. It has recently opened a branch in Seattle, where there are already a dozen co-operative stores operating to support it.

Our store here in San Francisco is the youngest co-operative baby in the family! It is living at the present time on a 60,000 pound car load of Co-operative Milk, straight from Organized



FACTORY TO WEARER

Union Made Shirts and Underwear

We save you the middleman's profit; as we buy materials in large quantities from the mills—that are made up in our own factory, and sold direct to you in our own stores.

Come In and Let Us Show You

Eagleson & Co.
MANUFACTURERS
1118 Market Street
OPPOSITE 7th ST. SAN FRANCISCO
ALSO LOS ANGELES AND SACRAMENTO

ASK FOR THE
CLERK'S UNION
CARD
EVERYWHERE

Cows, in the dairy regions of Seattle, Washington, and it is only five weeks old! It is "Some Baby," as the boys say, and is bound to grow to be a Samson, soon, with such nourishment. The co-operators of Seattle built and equipped this model milk condensary less than a year ago. They have already sent two carloads to San Francisco and one to Chicago. The National Co-operative Wholesale in Chicago is at present negotiating with European Co-operative Wholesale Associations, with headquarters in New York, for shipment abroad, for the hungry European babies. As the National Co-operative News states, in the November 15th issue: This milk contains not only one, but three union labels. In fact not a single hand touches this milk from the time it leaves the cows, which are owned by organized farmers, until it reaches the consumer, through the various co-operative stores. The farmers who own the cow, the workingmen in the milk condensary, the conductors, engineers, firemen, brakemen on the railroads, to the co-operative wholesale employees in Chicago, and the managers and employees of the local co-operative stores—all carry union cards!"

So there is no doubt in the world, but that our Co-operative Baby will be a union baby. We must bring him up right, and let him profit by the mistakes that the others have made. He must perceive and know that all his brothers and uncles and aunts, out there on Sixteenth Street are working together to make a good job of him. A kid that can do \$57,000,000 of business in the first five weeks of his life is "some kid." And so he must not hear anybody complain about his future! If we hear some one say that the prices in our store are about the same as the other stores in that neighborhood, and "What is the use of a co-operative store anyway," we must remind that person that it is because of our store that the other stores have come down in their prices, and that they are able to sell at a loss, just to put our store out of business. If they succeed, their prices will go up again to the high level, and our store will be out of business, just because we did not have faith and loyalty enough to keep trading at our own store.

As soon as we get our store on the true co-operative basis, which is selling goods at the fair, prevailing prices and returning purchase dividends to the members, there will be no reason for the other stores to undercut us, for we will be selling at about their prices, and they won't have any way of knowing how big a purchase dividend we return to our members.

And some day, when we have a nice little unexpected Christmas present of fifty or sixty dollars drop in on us once or twice a year, our faith will be assured, and our colors will be nailed forever to the mast of co-operation—for at heart we are all of us commercial still, and do not really believe until we are shown.

If we can really catch the simple spirit of these lines of Kipling's and march that spirit down Sixteenth Street to our store, the secret power of co-operation will be ours.

"It ain't the guns nor armaments
Nor funds that they can pay,
But the close co-operation
That makes 'em win the day.
It ain't the individuals,
Nor the army as a whole,
But the everlasting team-work
Ov every bloomin' soul!"

ANNUAL BALL.

Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers' Union, No. 77, is making elaborate arrangements for its annual ball, which will be held in Golden Gate Commandery Hall, tomorrow night.

MATTRESS MAKERS' STRIKE.

Replying to the assertion that the strike, which began six weeks ago, had been broken, B. B. Rosenthal, business agent of the Upholsterers' Union, and executive board member of the International Upholsterers' Union, said Monday:

"The mattress makers are rapidly winning their strike for an increased wage. One big shop was unionized yesterday and another factory resumed business today with a union crew, the same workers who were employed there prior to the strike. The National Bedding Association is dead and the union is very much alive. It is far from the truth when the statement is made that the strike of the mattress makers is broken and the industry established on an open shop basis.

"We expect to have a first-class mattress factory, operated on the co-operative plan, running full blast in San Francisco by January 1," said Rosenthal. "We have the money and the backing of some of the most influential business men of San Francisco. We expect to turn out first-class mattresses at a much lower price than is now demanded of consumers."

BARBERS NOMINATE.

The Journeymen Barbers' Union has made the following nominations for the election to be held on December 15: President, O. E. Freeman; vice-president, Daniel F. Tattenham; secretary-treasurer, Roe H. Baker; recorder, J. V. Ducoing; guide, L. Keller, George L. Borges; guardian, J. Rausch; finance committee, Harry Cullen, Peter Keltner; business agent, George W. Price, Fred Smith, J. E. Jewell; delegates to the San Francisco Labor Council, Daniel F. Tattenham, Roe H. Baker, George W. Price, O. E. Freeman, H. Hilker, J. E. Jewell, H. Cullen, J. Keller, R. Canete, P. Keltner.

An amendment to the by-laws of the union increases the local sick benefits to \$15 a week for sixteen weeks out of any one year. This is in addition to an insurance of \$500.

Demand the union label on all purchases. If you are a unionist employ unionists and be consistent. The union label is your trade mark. Get it.

BOSS SAYS:-

FIRST TO SIGN UP WITH THE UNION

Never on the unfair list. Am sticking with the Union.

WILL UNION MEN STICK WITH ME?

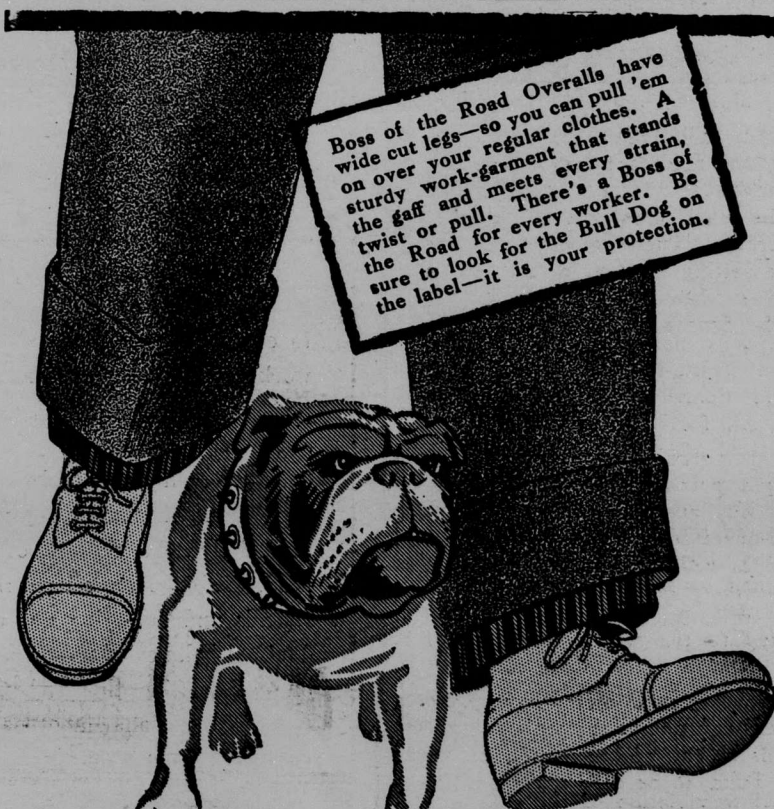
Ask for this Label



BOSS, THE TAILOR

1120 Market St.

Opposite 7th



BOSS OF THE ROAD
UNION MADE
OVERALLS

A NEUSTADTER PRODUCT
NEUSTADTER BROS.
SAN FRANCISCO PORTLAND

Labor Clarion

Published Weekly by the S. F. Labor Council



Single Subscriptions.....\$1.00 a year
To unions subscribing for their entire membership, 85 cents a year for each subscription.

Single copies, 5 cents

Changes of address or additions to unions' mail lists must come through the secretary of each organization. Members are notified that this is obligatory.

Entered at Postoffice, San Francisco, California, as second-class matter.

Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized August 10, 1918.

JAMES W. MULLEN.....Editor

Telephone Market 56

Office, S. F. Labor Temple, 2940 Sixteenth Street

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1919.

In making your holiday purchases remember the union label, union clerks and union stores. A little attention to these matters will return liberal dividends in trade-union progress.

The Steel Trust brought thousands and thousands of foreigners to this country, filled their plants with them in order to avoid the possibility of organization among their employees and now that the men have gone on strike its officers and servile agents are complaining that the ranks of the strikers are made up of foreigners. Consistency, thou art truly a jewel.

It is daily becoming more apparent that the President's Cabinet is dealing with the coal strike situation without consultation with their chief owing to his illness. Only in this way can the revolutionary change in the policy of the administration toward the workers be accounted for, because it is almost impossible to believe that the man who during his entire incumbency of the Presidential office has dealt so fairly with labor has so suddenly assumed such an unfair and unreasonable position as is indicated in the dealings with the coal miners.

An anonymous petition is being circulated among the school teachers of this city, reading as follows: "We, the undersigned, petition your Honor, James Rolph, Jr., to retain Mr. George Gallagher, on the Board of Education, after January 1, 1920. All feel loth to lose this esteemed friend and official, who has proven himself indispensable." Who is responsible for the circulation of the petition we do not know, but it has been suggested that those who can profit by his retention may be back of it. Recently a circular letter, signed by Mr. Gallagher, and on the stationery of a firm by which he is employed, was mailed to the women teachers of the city inviting them to come to the establishment and examine articles on sale there. Only last year Mr. Gallagher was appointed for a period of four years, and if he is legally holding the position at present—and we believe he is holding it in absolute violation of the charter—why should such a petition be circulated, and especially among those who are employees of the department over which he presides? The charter provides that members of the Board shall devote their entire time to the duties of the office. Mr. Gallagher is confessedly not complying with this requirement, and the circular letter mentioned above was of a character which merits condemnation of any public official indulging in such practices.

A National Labor Party

Every now and then during the past hundred years shallow thinkers both inside and outside of the labor movement in this country have taken the responsibility for announcing the starting of a national labor political party. Several such parties have been launched and each has in turn gone down to the certain death and failure that thoughtful men anticipated for it. There are those, however, who never learn by experience and are not capable of logical reasoning, and as a consequence another attempt is being made by a few dreamers to launch such a party. It should be thoroughly understood in this connection, however, that the labor movement as represented by the American Federation of Labor and its affiliated unions, has nothing whatever to do with the scheme. A conference of the officials of the labor movement to be held in Washington next week to deal with problems that confront the workers and to endeavor to map out a program for dealing with them, but there is not one chance in a thousand that these astute men will place the seal of their approval upon the dreams of those who want to start a national labor party in this country. They can think clearly enough to fully understand what the outcome would be and they are not at all likely to plunge the cause of the millions of workers of the nation into such a hopeless fight.

Those who talk most glibly of starting a labor party in the United States labor under the delusion that the wage workers constitute a majority of our people. This assumption, of course, is absurd and wholly unwarranted by any data available. But even if it were true, practical politics has demonstrated times without number that the great mass of workers cannot be induced to ally themselves with any particular political party on a national scale. Their interests are too diverse in a country of such geographical proportions as the United States, and though the time may come when a national labor party might hope to meet with success, it must be said in all candor that that time has not yet arrived and any moves in that direction are premature and can only result in failure.

Labor parties in local communities have on different occasions met with considerable success, notably right here in San Francisco, but a party of national scope presents an entirely different condition of affairs. Here in San Francisco our population is very largely industrial and commercial and the salaried or wage-earning men and women are capable of turning elections as they desire by simply agreeing upon candidates and voting for them. This is not true, however, of the country generally, because then it would be necessary to organize the agricultural sections as well as the industrial centers, and, after all, the agricultural sections control the affairs of this nation and give every indication of continuing to do so for many years to come. While many attempts have been made to bring the farmer and the worker into closer and more friendly relations, it must be admitted that up to the present time but scant success has attended such efforts and the two factors are still widely separated.

Such men as Samuel Gompers, James Duncan, Frank Morrison and other members of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor have long contended that the interests of the wage workers of this country can best be served by holding aloof from all political parties and practising the doctrine of rewarding our friends and defeating our enemies, because in this way the workers wield an undoubted balance of power between the two great parties and can swing votes enough one way or the other to bring success or failure to them very often. On the other hand if a national labor party were to claim the allegiance of the wage workers it could not hope to be anything but a minority party and, therefore, bereft of power and influence upon national legislation. This has been the result in European countries where labor political parties have not only been a failure themselves, but where they have been responsible for dividing the energies of the workers and thus making the unions less of a success than they might otherwise have been.

We are not ready for a national labor party in the United States and the great majority of the leaders of the movement are wise enough to be aware of this fact and to advise against any wasting of energies in that direction.

FLUCTUATING SENTIMENTS

That there is an organized movement on a national scale to destroy unionism in this country there is now no room for doubt. It is apparent on every hand. The move made by the clubmen in this city a couple of weeks ago was part of that movement, though the tools selected to carry the fight to the Board of Supervisors may not have been aware of the part they were playing. Labor won this battle and if the membership of the unions remain watchful and loyal to the cause their organizations cannot be destroyed. If, however, they divide their energies by chasing after rainbows on the distant horizon there is grave danger ahead. These are times for sane thinking and sound action and those who strike out on foolish courses are simply playing into the hands of their enemies.

The average employer is a modest sort of fellow and a great democrat, if allowed to give his own definition of democracy. He will go on and talk for hours about dealing fairly with labor and then adopt a set of rules to be followed that are totally destitute of the democratic instinct. What he means by democracy is that he should be absolute and unquestioned dictator and the worker should be made to obey his commands without hesitation or question. This thought is suggested by the "Declaration of principles" recently adopted by the California Manufacturers' Association. In these principles it is proposed to shoulder all sorts of responsibility upon the workers but to give them no power whatever. Employers might as well understand now that labor absolutely refuses to accept responsibility where it has no power of control. The two must go together. No one but a lunatic would be willing to accept responsibility without the power to influence the conditions under which responsibility is assumed.

The Chronicle, in a wail over the fact that the Board of Supervisors last week refused to be intimidated into reversing its position on the miners' strike by a group of clubmen who stormed the chambers, says that the decent citizens of the city cannot be depended upon to do anything but talk and, therefore, must accept the situation. The Chronicle's brand of "decent citizen" is, indeed, in a bad way. He cannot be depended upon to do anything but talk, and he demonstrated beyond the peradventure of a doubt at the meeting of the Board of Supervisors that he could not talk. The Chronicle, in dealing with this case, uses no art at all. That it is mad, "'Tis true, 'tis true 'tis pity; and pity 'tis 'tis true." This sheet very much dislikes to see labor wielding any influence whatever in public affairs. As an indication of this fact it also said: "Why not frankly abandon all municipal improvement and all city operations that do not mean direct disbursement of wages, and turn the entire treasury over to the voting employees on whom our present rulers depend for place? That is what our affairs are coming to. Why not also combine the offices of auditor, treasurer and chairman of the finance committee, and turn over the composite-job to the secretary of the Labor Council?" More power to the hand of the Secretary of the Labor Council. The more he makes the Chronicle weep the better will the great mass of the people fare at the hands of public officials whom they have elected to serve them.

WIT AT RANDOM

"That man started life on \$50 he borrowed."
"And made a fortune, eh?"

"No, it ruined him. He found getting that so easy that he's been living on borrowed money ever since."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

"There are two sides to every question," remarked the ready made philosopher.

"There's two sides to a hickory nut," rejoined Farmer Cornloss; "an outside and an inside, but only one of 'em is worth payin' any attention to."—Washington Star.

Mac—I'm smoking a terrible lot of cigars lately!

Jack—You certainly are, if that's one of them!—London Opinion.

If there were fewer fools about, the world would be a much more pleasant place to live in. Only it would be harder to make a living.—London Blighty.

Friendly Constable—Come, come, sir, pull yourself together; your wife's calling you.

Convivial Gent—Wha' she call—call—ing me; Billy or William?

Constable—William, sir.

Convivial Gent—Then I'm not going home.—London Blighty.

She—I appreciate the compliment, but I'm afraid I could never make you happy.

He—Oh, yes, you could. You don't know how easily pleased I am.—Boston Transcript.

Diner—Here, what d'you call this? Beef or mutton?

Waitress—Carn't yer tell the difference?

Diner—No.

Waitress—Then why worry about it?—Sydney Bulletin.

Willie had swallowed a penny, and his mother was in a state of alarm.

"Helen," she called to her sister in the next room, "send for a doctor; Willie has swallowed a penny!"

The terrified and frightened boy looked up imploringly.

"No, mamma," he interposed, "send for the minister."

"The minister?" asked his mother, incredulously. "Why the minister?"

"Because papa says he can get money out of anybody."—London Tit-Bits.

It was one of those rare occasions when Attorney Guernsey lost a case and he wasn't feeling so very happy over it.

"Your profession doesn't make angels out of men does it?" said a medical friend, teasingly.

"No," snapped Lou, "that's one thing we leave to you doctors!"—University Kansan.

Neither of the professors would give out the findings, but the students said if the beer had made them spiffy they did not know it. As they described it, they have been going for weeks on a 2¾ per cent diet. In the morning they took a glass of water, and then got after the beer. At noon before they had lunch they were required to imbibe again, and after each guzzling the professors potted around with instruments and thermometers to get their reaction.

"We don't care what figures show," said one disgusted student. "I'll swear we drank and drank and we didn't get a sensation. It's too bad. We thought this scientific thing was going to be interesting."

MISCELLANEOUS

LABOR VS. ART.

The hen remarked to the muley cow,
As she cackled her daily lay,
(That is, the hen cackled) "It's funny how
I'm good for an egg a day.
I'm a fool to do it, for what do I get?
My food and lodging, My!
But the poodle gets that—he's the household pet,
And he never has laid a single egg yet—
Not even when eggs were high."

The muley cow remarked to the hen,
As she masticated her cud,
(That is, the cow did) "Well, what then.
You quit and your name is mud.
I'm good for eight gallons of milk each day,
And I'm given my stable and grub,
But the parrot gets that much anyway—
All she can gobble—and what does she pay?
Not a dribble of milk, the dub."

But the hired man remarked to the pair,
"You get all that's comin' to you.
The poodle does tricks, and the parrot kin swear,
Which is better th'n you kin do;
You're necessary, but what's the use
O' bewailin' your daily part?
You're common—workin's your only excuse;
You can't do nothin' but just produce—
What them fellers does is Art!"

—Musical Chronicle.

HAPPINESS.

There's joy in the song of the robin, that rests
on the twig of the tree,
And there's joy in the blossoms of summer, and
a thrill in the roar of the sea,
Oh, the peace and the gladness we're seeking, are
clothed in all manner of dress
And some in the laughter of children may come
to their dream of success.

There are millions of ways to be happy, and only
one way to be rich,
The king with his treasures may envy the toiler
who digs in the ditch,
For the king is a slave to his station, but the
toiler each evening is free
To follow his fancy of gladness whatever it
happens to be.

There's joy in the smile of a comrade, and joy
in the blue of the sky.
Who lives in the sunshine of friendship has joy
that no money can buy.
There is peace to be found in the valleys and
calm in the shelter of trees,
And millions of people are happy in claiming
such pleasures as these.

The man that is proud of his children owns more
than the man with his gold,
And he that has chummed with the songbirds
has found a delight he can hold;
There are millions of ways to be 'happy, too
many by far to recall,
And who lives but for gold and for silver has
chosen the poorest of all.

—Edgar A. Guest.

COOPERS GET INCREASE.

Coopers' Union, No. 65, has submitted to the Labor Council for indorsement its new wage scale and working agreement, which provides for an increase in wages of about \$1 per day, making the wage of coopers from \$5 to \$6.50 a day of eight hours. Most of the employers are already paying the new wage.

METAL TRADES STRIKE.

Concerning the condition of the strike of the men in the metal trades industry of the Bay District, Vice-President Kleinhammer has the following to say:

"After nine weeks of the Metal Trades Strike and two tests of the strength of the workers engaged in the shipbuilding and metal trades industry, the first announcement of the employers of their plan of registering the men for work, which resulted in their announcing that they had in the neighborhood of 12,000 men registered and second their attempt to stampede the strikers—or rather the locked out union men—into returning to work, the trade unionists and the people who are opposed to them must be thoroughly convinced that the California Metal Trades Association and California Foundrymen's Association attempt to destroy the union movement of this vicinity has met with dismal failure and that the workers are willing to make any sacrifice rather than be forced to surrender their rights as free born Americans.

"We find that although the employers have announced that they had 12,000 men registered ready to go to work November 24th, that when their shops and yards opened less than 1000 reported for work in all the manufacturing plants of this district. Our men who kept close tab on all these places reported to the general committee that of the men who did report and were ready to work, none were members of any union as far as they knew. A lot of these men were composed of the floating element who generally migrate to this section of the country during the winter months, among them being Mexicans, I. W. W., and Bolsheviks; the last two being the ones which the employers are doing so much talking about and making threats of running them out of the country. We venture to predict that if they did carry out their threat, they would be exceedingly pressed in times of strikes and for this reason they would not carry out their threats if they had the power to do so. The employer knows that he has a ripe field to pick from in these men, who on account of the employers' own actions, have no sympathy with any society not alone a labor union.

"If work is to be performed, the sooner the employers come to their senses and agree to treat with men as men and not as their slaves, the quicker the community will be benefited and industry will prosper, for it is idle for them to suppose for one minute, that they can have these few men, who they have gathered and who heretofore have done nothing but common labor do the work of skilled mechanics. We are amused when we think of a lot of poor unfortunate, half-starved tramps, taking the jobs of skilled mechanics, picture for yourself these men, scabs, professional and others, trying to make drawings, patterns, castings, forgings, copper-work, sheet metal work, and hundreds of other things necessary in the construction of ships and machinery; it can't be done as long as the Bay Cities Metal Trades Unions remain on strike and we are satisfied from the last illustrations that these men who constitute the membership are determined to remain on strike until the employers make good the agreement which they have abrogated.

"Arrangements are being made to take care of every man on strike by the Bay Cities Metal Trades Council, and we are pleased with the spirit exhibited by all the members, we know that they will not submit to the Bolsheviks among the employers. We want to be free men under the Stars and Stripes of America and we are not going to permit ourselves to be reduced to slavery by any autocratic, self-styled Kaisers. Their announced program of open shop plainly indicated the despotic tendencies of these employers."

RED CROSS SEALS.

San Francisco, November 29, 1919.

To Trade Unionists:

The San Francisco Labor Council and the Building Trades Council have passed these resolutions without a dissenting voice:

"Whereas, The labor movement is committed to the world-wide crusade against tuberculosis, and the American Federation of Labor and its affiliated unions are officially on record as favoring every effort to prevent and alleviate the suffering that comes from the scourge, and

"Whereas, The San Francisco Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis is about to embark on its annual sale of Red Cross Christmas Seals, which are produced under the auspices of the United States Government, therefore be it

"Resolved, That we heartily indorse this crusade, which exemplifies the Christmas spirit and is destined to bring comfort and help to those who have been stricken by tuberculosis, and be it further

"Resolved, That the unions affiliated with the Councils be urged to purchase Red Cross Christmas Seals, and that members of unions adopt a like course, in order that organized labor may do its share in the important work here outlined."

In conformity with the action taken by the two organizations named, each union is earnestly requested to assist by purchasing Red Cross Christmas Seals. The money so secured will be used to aid the unfortunate of our city, and at 1547 Jackson Street there is maintained a place where those suffering from tuberculosis may be examined free of charge and given all the help possible.

The American Federation of Labor has always supported efforts to stay the ravages of tuberculosis, and the same can be said for all International and local unions.

The National Tuberculosis Association has reported 150,000 death from the "white plague" in the United States during 1918, and it is estimated that more than a million persons are suffering from tuberculosis in varying degrees of severity.

Please fill out the enclosed order blank and return with the remittance. Upon receipt, the Seals will be sent you. Let us impress upon individuals this opportunity of observing the Christmas spirit by purchasing Red Cross Seals. Address 1547 Jackson Street, San Francisco.

Daniel C. Murphy, P. H. McCarthy, Wm. T. Bonsor, Will J. French, Paul Scharrenberg, A. C. Gilson, John A. O'Connell, Committee.

Fraternally yours,
WILL J. FRENCH, Chairman.

DEATHS.

The following members of San Francisco unions died during the past week: Nellie Dillon of the laundry workers, August Ernst of the coopers, Chris T. Christensen of the teamsters, Paul Carstens of the bakers, Chris Ehrle of the brewery workers, Jarvis Hanan of the riggers and stevedores.

**THE SCHEDULE AND THE RATE**

Water rate schedules have advanced far in the direction of fairness since the days when consumers paid a fixed monthly charge for water, no matter how much or how little they used.

Flat rates were inequitable, since some consumers paid considerably more than they should, while others paid considerably less.

Primarily to minimize water waste, but also to distribute water charges more fairly, the Railroad Commission authorized universal metering and meter billing in San Francisco.

A schedule of meter rates was devised to adjust charges as closely as possible to the cost of service and the amount of water actually delivered to the individual consumer.

This scientific method of billing has been in force a little more than a year, and in equalizing charges it has the effect of raising somewhat the bills of commercial consumers while lowering those of domestic consumers.

So carefully was this schedule worked out that water charges for the past twelve months vary less than seven-tenths of one per cent from what they would have been under the flat-rate schedule.

The smallness of the variation calls attention to a fact which was emphasized at the time the meter rates were put into effect, but which many people failed to grasp, namely:

That it was not the purpose in changing the schedule, to increase the revenue of the company at that time.

Then, as now, the company knew the rates were too low.

The rates fixed at that time were ad interim or temporary rates.

The company has since laid before the Railroad Commission a schedule of higher rates to which it is entitled. Its application is supported by data based on the greatly increased cost of conducting the business.

SPRING VALLEY
WATER COMPANY



VISIT THE LARGEST HARDWARE STORE IN THE MISSION—

Wolfe Lumber & Hardware Co.

19th and Folsom Sts.

Phone Mission 38

Automobile Accessories

MAZDA LAMPS FORD PARTS

SKAT, 3 CANS FOR 25c

CRESCENT WRENCHES, ALL SIZES

Goodrich Tires and Tubes

PAINTS AND OILS

FISHING TACKLE

SALMON EGGS 35c

FISHING
HUNTING } LICENSES

UNION LABEL HOLIDAY GIFTS.

When the trades unionist gives Holiday Gifts he ought to confine himself entirely to Union Made articles, especially if his gifts take the form of wearing apparel.

By giving Union Made articles the real Christmas spirit will pervade the entire subject matter of holiday gifts. Not only will the giver be showing his good will to the recipient, but by buying Union Label articles he will bestow "Peace on earth, and Good Will towards all men," to the workers in the shops, stores, and mills, for these men and women will all be employed under union working conditions.

By centering on Union Made articles for Holiday gifts the trades unionists will strike a forceful blow at the Open Shop employers, for the holiday season is the one great opportunity for these employers. During the holiday season more non-union made goods are palmed off on unsuspecting unionists, than it would be possible to induce them to purchase ordinarily in ten years. The manufacturers of neckwear for example have always been able to operate on a non-union basis because their principal business is at holiday time, and then it becomes very easy to induce the union people to forget their interest and their obligation to purchase only union made goods.

Moreover, if the Union Man will only insist on Union Made goods at Christmas time, he will be giving employment to that many more union men and women, people who can be depended on to come to the assistance of others in trouble. And so while the union man is being just a little particular about his buying, he is at the same time fortifying himself against attack by the organized employers. Now, more than other time, it is necessary that the men and women of organized labor make a common stand to preserve their organizations—to prevent the open shop from being established in San Francisco, and the most effective way to do this is to give the union shop a chance for its life by buying its products to the exclusion of those of the open shop. If trades unionists will only rally along these lines, no combination of employers will be able to disrupt their organization.

To maintain your unions therefore:

Do your Christmas shopping early.

Do it during union hours.

Buy only from union clerks in stores fair to organized labor.

Give only union made goods, and

You will enjoy a union Christmas.

Faternally yours,

LABEL SECTION SAN FRANCISCO,
LABOR COUNCIL.

RIGGERS AND STEVEDORES.

About the only thing that has transpired during the past week in the strike of the riggers and stevedores was the clumsy attempt on the part of someone to pull off a bomb sensation in the employment bureau of the water front employers. So ridiculous was the story given out about the planting of a bomb that the whole public regarded it as highly amusing and to be nothing more than the product of the disordered brain of someone who had been reading one of the old-time dime novels dealing with "Deadwood Dick, the game-chicken of Texas," or some similar creation. No one took the story seriously except the press agent for the employers who squandered their money in large advertisements in the daily press.

BARBERS.

Journeyman Barbers' Union has levied an assessment of \$2 per month to assist local union men and women on strike.

CLERKS GAINING.

That the Retail Clerks' Union of the San Francisco bay district have made great progress in the way of improved working conditions and increased salaries and also have greatly increased their membership, was the report of delegates to the recent convention of the Bay Cities Federation of Retail Clerks, which was held in San Francisco.

That the 6 o'clock closing of retail stores is quite general throughout the San Francisco district, was the report of delegates representing the various locals in the convention.

The report of District Organizer J. P. Griffin gave a detailed and encouraging account of the progress made during the past year. He was

highly complimented by the officers and members of the federation in attendance at the convention.

During the coming year the federation will endeavor to induce every retail merchant in the bay district to agree to open his place of business at 9 a. m. and close at 6 p. m. every week day and to keep closed on Sundays.

The convention elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President, J. C. Treataway; vice-president, Frank A. O'Brien; secretary-treasurer, Ernest Solomon; trustees, J. A. Kettellwell, E. A. Levy, R. H. Cunningham.

Richmond, Cal., was chosen as the next convention city.

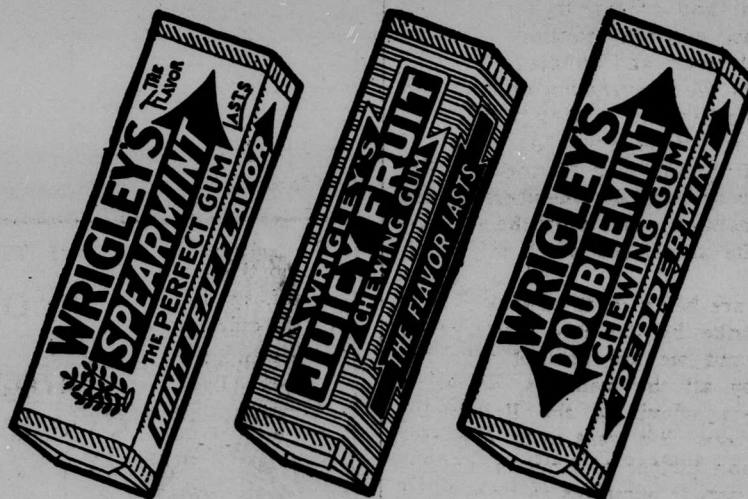
WRIGLEY'S

5^c a package
before the war

5^c a package
during the war

5^c a package
NOW

THE FLAVOR LASTS
SO DOES THE PRICE!



SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL.

Synopsis of Minutes of the Regular Meeting Held November 28, 1919.

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m. by President Bonsor.

Roll Call of Officers—All present.

Reading Minutes—Minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed in Labor Clarion.

Credentials—From Jewelry Workers—David Noller, Wm. Bode, and George Hopkins. Delegates seated.

Communications—Filed—From the following unions, enclosing donations for unions on strike: Sausage Makers, Ladies' Garment Workers, Stage Employees, Waiters, Chauffeurs, Asphalt Workers, Electrical Workers No. 92, Warehousemen, Laundry Workers, Egg Inspectors, Office Employees, Shoe Clerks, Laundry Wagon Drivers, Sugar Workers, Gas Workers, Box Makers, and Hatters. From the American Federation of Labor, with reference to the request of Undertakers changing their name. From Congressmen Nolan and Kahn, relative to the Esch Bill. From Senator Phelan, relative to House Bill No. 10,137. From Federal Employees, invitation to attend their dance, to be held December 4th, Knights of Columbus Hall. From the Industrial Welfare Commission, with reference to unskilled minors. From Redwood City Post No. 105, American Legion, disapproving of the action of the Oakland Post, relative to its attitude in labor matters. From Picture Frame Workers' Union, relative to strike assessment.

Referred to Executive Committee — From Jewelry Workers' Union, requesting a boycott on Steffens' jewelry store, Sixteenth and Mission, and P. Shuey, Sixteenth, near Mission. Wage scale of Sugar Workers' Union. From Grocery Clerks' Union, request for assistance in unionizing Feltheim Brothers, O'Farrell and Fillmore streets. From Box Makers' Union, requesting the assistance of the Council to have the Nucoa Butter Co. place their order for boxes in a union shop. Wage scale of Coopers' Union. Wage scale of Milk Wagon Drivers' Union.

Communication from Tailors' Union No. 80, enclosing wage scale (temporary proposition), and requesting indorsement of same. Moved, that the request be complied with; carried.

The answer to the letter of the Chamber of Commerce, relative to the Riggers and Stevedores was read and approved.

Reports of Unions—Barbers—Have levied assessment for striking unions. Waiters—Business dull; will pay \$250 per week for six weeks for striking unions. Web Pressmen—Have levied assessment. Hatters—Have levied assessment; demand the Hatters' label when making purchases. Metal Trades—Men standing firm; employers are exaggerating number of men returning to work; requested unions to donate liberally. Teamsters—Vote taken at headquarters to haul in on docks. Tailors—Still on strike; requested unions to donate liberally.

Label Section—Minutes printed in Labor Clarion.

Executive Committee—Dealing with the communication from Butchers No. 115, relative to examinations for market inspectors, your committee recommends that the Council concur, and that the secretary take the matter up with the Civil Service Commission. In the controversy between Blake Bros. and the Pile Drivers' Union, committee recommends that the secretary confer with Brother Zehler, for the purpose of arranging a conference with Blake Bros. Communication from Cypress Lawn Cemetery was laid over one week, and Cemetery Workers to be present

at next meeting. On the resolution from Bakers No. 24, the matter was laid over for one week and the union requested to be represented at next meeting. In the jurisdictional dispute between the Grocery Clerks and the Retail Drivers, the secretary was instructed to bring about a conference between the representatives of both unions for the purpose of establishing harmony between the two organizations.

Special Committee—The committee appointed to revise Delegate Beckmeyers' report of the convention of the State Federation of Labor, submits the report as amended. The report was read and it was moved that the same be adopted as revised by the committee; carried by a vote of 66 in favor, 55 against. Motion to close debate was put and lost by a vote of 62 in favor, 35 against.

Moved, that the remarks of representatives of labor at the Board of Supervisors be printed in the Labor Clarion; carried.

Moved that the Council levy a boycott on the Emporium; carried.

Moved that the Council levy a boycott on the American Building Maintenance Co.; carried.

Receipts—\$1940.90. Expenses—\$188.60.

Adjourned at 11:25 p. m.

Fraternally submitted,

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

P. S.—Members of affiliated unions are urged to demand the union label on all purchases.

VOTE DOWN COMPROMISE.

Electrical workers of the Pacific Coast employed by the Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Company, have voted to strike to enforce their demands for a dollar a day increase in wages.

The result of the referendum strike vote has been wired President Noonan of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers by T. C. Vickers, local representative of the international union, who Monday announced the result of the referendum strike vote and said that the next move in the situation would be up to the officers of the international. He could not say whether or not a strike would be called, or when.

At the same time the unions voted to strike they rejected the compromise offer of the Telephone Company to give certain crafts an increase of 25 cents a day.

Plans for a Pacific Coast Federation of Telephone Workers, which will be composed exclusively of the telephone employees, who will, in the future, negotiate all working agreements with the Company, were indorsed by referendum vote and the federation will at once be established with headquarters in San Francisco.

Only twenty out of thirty-two local unions voted on the strike proposal, and the compromise agreement from the company. The locals in Oregon, Washington and Nevada voted against the agreement and against the strike. Those in California voted against the agreement and in favor of a strike. There were 356 votes cast in favor of a strike and 252 votes against. For the telephone federation there were 304 votes for and 243 votes against.

WAITRESSES.

The Waitresses' Union has amended its constitution so that officers may serve indefinitely, instead of, as heretofore, being limited to two terms in office.

Phone Market 3285 P. BENEDETTI, Manager
UNION FLORIST
Formerly of 25 Fourth Street
Funeral Work a Specialty at Lowest Prices
Orders Promptly Attended to
3617 SIXTEENTH STREET NEAR MISSION STREET

When you think of Furniture think of
FRIEDMAN'S
The House of Square Deal Home Furnishings
EASY PAYMENTS
Furniture Draperies
Carpets Stoves
Rugs Heaters
Your Word's Good
For Credit

M. Friedman & Co.

271 POST STREET, NEAR STOCKTON
The Biggest Furniture House on the
Pacific Coast

Herman's Hats

UNION MADE

2396 Mission Street at Twentieth

SUMMERFIELD & HAINES

Union-Made
CLOTHING
Cor. Agents
Sixth & Market **CARHARTT OVERALLS**

The San Francisco Savings and Loan Society

THE SAN FRANCISCO BANK
Savings Commercial
526 CALIFORNIA STREET, SAN FRANCISCO
Member of the Associated Savings Banks of
San Francisco
Member of the Federal Reserve Bank of
San Francisco
Mission Branch, Mission and 21st Sts.
Park-Presidio Dist. Branch, Clement and 7th Ave.
Haight St. Branch, Haight and Belvedere Sts.
JUNE 30, 1919.
Assets \$60,509,192.14
Deposits 57,122,180.22
Capital Actually Paid Up 1,000,000.00
Reserve and Contingent Funds 2,387,011.92
Employees' Pension Fund 308,852.44

OFFICERS:
John A. Buck, President; George Tourny, Vice-Pres. and Manager; A. H. R. Schmidt, Vice-Pres. and Cashier; E. T. Kruse, Vice-President; A. H. Muller, Secretary; Wm. D. Newhouse, Assistant Secretary; William Herrmann, Assistant Cashier; G. A. Belcher, Assistant Cashier; Geo. Schammel, Assistant Cashier; R. A. Lauenstein, Assistant Cashier; C. W. Heyer, Manager Mission Branch; W. C. Heyer, Manager Park-Presidio District Branch; O. F. Paulsen, Manager Haight St. Branch; Goodfellow, Eells, Moore & Orrick, Gen. Attorneys.
Board of Directors—John A. Buck, George Tourny, E. T. Kruse, A. H. R. Schmidt, J. N. Walter, Hugh Goodfellow, A. Haas, E. N. Van Bergen, Robert Dollar, E. A. Christenson, L. S. Sherman.



Sorensen Co.

Phone Kearny 2017

JEWELERS, WATCHMAKERS, OPTICIANS

All Watch Repairing Guaranteed

Attend to your Christmas Shopping NOW at

**THE POPULAR PRICE
JEWELRY STORE**

715 MARKET STREET, Above Third Street, San Francisco

NEARING A CRISIS IN EUROPE.

By Richard Caverly.

"What is the matter with the market? This is the question on every one's tongue today. It is asked both concerning Wall Street and local stock exchanges.

Here's what's the matter with the market: The cables have brought the mutterings of an impending crisis in Europe. To save Europe the United States has got to rush food, has got to extend credits, has got to invest in European securities.

Sir George Paish, Great Britain's first financial authority, is quoted as saying that Europe's food production is now much less than half its requirements, output of fuel will not maintain domestic and industrial needs, and productive power for the essentials that must be imported.

Unless the nations that have goods and credit supply them a "very large part of the population of Europe will starve," says Paish. The crisis is so great that nations must be prompted by motives of humanity, rather than of business. And the nation first looked to for assistance is the United States.

The situation is not hopeless, but it calls for quick action. A Chicago banker, in commenting upon the situation is quoted over the Hutton wires today as follows:

"The European situation reminds me of my illness last spring. There came a time when it was decided I had to die, but they got a bunch of nurses and specialists and pulled me through. Now that the family realizes the gravity of Europe's financial illness, I believe the nurses and specialists will be assembled and I am optimistic enough to expect a slow but certain recovery. All of us were quickly educated into buying Liberty Bonds, and it is only a progressive step in our education to get used to buying bonds of foreign countries, or even of foreign industries. Friends of mine are already figuring on doing work for European industries and taking their bonds as security for ultimate payment. I am not a bull on the stock market in a large sense, but experience teaches me that when the gravity of situation is fully realized it is certain that the best talent will be secured for its correction if possible.

"This seems to be the sensible view to take in the emergency."

The above is quoted from the San Francisco Bulletin, of November 26, 1919.

"\$331,612,542,560 is estimated as war loss for entire world; dead, of all causes, 12,990,571."

The first comprehensive report on the "Direct and Indirect Costs of the War" has just been made by the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace and published in a volume under that title.

The direct costs for countries actually involved in the war are put at \$186,000,000,000 and the indirect costs at \$151,612,542,560. The latter total includes losses to neutrals, which are put at \$1,750,000,000. It also includes loss of production, put at \$45,000,000,000, and war relief estimated at \$1,000,000,000.

The capitalized value of soldier human life, also given among the indirect costs, is placed at \$33,531,276,280. The property losses are divided as follows: On land \$29,960,000,000; to shipping and cargo, \$6,800,000,000.

The report which was gathered by Ernest L. Bogart, professor of economics in the University of Illinois, in estimating the "Capitalized value of human life," fixes the worth of the individual at figures ranging from \$2020 in Bulgaria, Turkey, Greece, Japan, Roumania, Serbia and several other countries, up to \$4720 for the United States, where the economic worth of the individual to the Nation is placed at the highest.

An additional \$38,351,000,000 is allowed for civ-

ilian losses. Although many of the latter were of children and old persons, the estimate given for the civilian loss is believed to be conservative.

The number of known dead is placed at 9,998,771, and the missing presumed to be dead at 2,991,800. To the losses from death and wounds there is added "those resulting from disease, pestilence, privation, hardship, physical exhaustion and similar causes."

Europe is facing a winter that in calamitous consequences may be second only to those of the war. Cold and hunger menace her nations to a degree that has stirred fear in high official quarters that a scourge of death may ensue.

This situation is the direct and at the moment, the most important result of the "collapse of economic discipline," the "demoralized productivity," which Herbert Hoover has been keeping so insistently in the public mind since his return from service as Director General of Relief in Europe.

Cold threatens because production at the coal mines has fallen to a point where the yield may prove to be barely sufficient for public utilities—railroads, steamships, tramways and dominant industries that must be kept going—and leave little over for household use, whether for heating or cooking purposes.

Hunger threatens because fields still lie fallow, because cultivation is still haphazard and half-hearted, because transportation facilities are inadequate from the countries where there has been a surplus from this year's harvest, because prices are still inflated and because war-time wages are not being paid everywhere they were.

The United States has a vital concern in this situation in Europe. The more important of the reasons for this concern are these:

We have a principal investment of \$9,649,956,567, made through credits established during the war, in the nations where the situation is most acute.

On June 30 last the balance of American exports over imports for the previous three years had reached the balance is still growing though just now at a reduced rate.

Even if these ties of debt did not exist, and even if this country wanted to evade participation in the after-the-war problems of Europe, no authority has yet arisen to point out any way in which it could be done.

On the contrary authorities agree that it is the economic no less than the moral duty of America to accept responsibility of being the base on which the industrial rebuilding of the world shall be started.

The whole world is in the grip of inflated prices. This grip can be broken only by a change in conditions affecting the whole world. The United States cannot break it alone; sister nations cannot break it without her co-operation.

(To be continued.)

NOLAN COMMENDED.

Congressman John I. Nolan of San Francisco, member of the Molders' Union, is highly commended for his work in behalf of organized labor in the House of Representatives by Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, in the current issue of Labor, a national weekly newspaper, published in Washington by the Plumb Plan League.

In this newspaper article Gompers refers to Nolan as "the brave leader of the labor group in the House of Representatives," and highly commends him for "his fight against the anti-strike clause of the Esch bill."

Demand the union label on all purchases. If you are a unionist employ unionists and be consistent. The union label is your trade mark. Get it.

UNDERTAKERS.

The Undertakers' Union has received permission from the American Federation of Labor to change its name to Professional Embalmers' Union. It will shortly receive a new charter from the American Federation of Labor. The union recently negotiated a new wage scale and working agreement whereby its members received a material increase in wages.

BUTCHERS.

At the request of the Butchers' Union the officers of the Labor Council have been instructed to urge the Civil Service Commission to at once hold an examination for market inspector. It is said that such an examination has not been held and that as a result there are six market inspectors employed by the Board of Health who have not qualified for the position.

Orpheum

O'FARRELL STREET
Bet. Powell and Stockton
MATINEE EVERY DAY

Week Beginning This Sunday Afternoon

ELIZABETH RICE in the "OVERSEAS REVUE," with WILL MORRISSEY AND COMPANY OF TWENTY; AL & FANNY STEDMAN in "Pianocapers"; FRANK JEROME & "BIG" HERBERT, Versatile Vendors of Varieties; SAM GREEN & HELEN MYRA in their Merry Moments; "THE BEGINNING OF THE WORLD," a Futuristic Color Play Performed by Living Colors with Mlle. Lalluce as "The Spirit of Color"; "INDOOR SPORTS," a Comedy by Harlan Thompson and Hugh Herbert; MAUD LAMBERT, the Charming Musical Comedy Favorite, and ERNEST R. BALL, the Popular Composer.

Evening Prices, 15c, 25c, 50c, 75c, \$1.00.

Matinee Prices (Except Saturdays, Sundays and Holidays), 15c, 25c, 50c.

PHONE DOUGLAS 70.

THE STANDARD SINCE 1884

"Lundstrom"

HATS

UNION MADE AND MADE HERE

First in Quality

First in Style

—STORES—

1126 Market

2640 Mission

605 Kearny

26 Third

Factory, 1114 Mission

FURNITURE
DRAPERIES

CARPETS

STOVES
BEDDING

on the

Easiest Terms

EASTERN
OUTFITTING CO.

1017 Market Street, Above Sixth

We Give and Redeem American Trading
Stamps.

Square Deal**Godeau Funeral Service**

A San Francisco firm using California materials and employing San Franciscans—a friend to the laboring man when he needs a friend. Independent of the Trust.

SAVES YOU ONE-HALF TRUST PRICES

Julius S. Godeau

Undertaker and Embalmer

41 VAN NESS AVE. PHONE MARKET 711

TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS.

Hancock Bros., ticket printers, 49 Jessie street, San Francisco, this week received a large order, unsolicited, from the principal theatrical concern operating in British India, with headquarters at Rangoon. The order was the direct result of the reputation that has been established by Hancock Bros. within the last ten years. The firm's business activities extend over the entire Pacific Coast, Mexico, New Zealand, Australia, Hawaiian Islands and the Orient. A recent addition to its rapidly growing plant is a specially designed transfer printing press with an average production of 200,000 transfers per hour. Messrs. Jules F. Hancock, president, and Carroll E. Fisk, vice-president of the company, are to be congratulated upon the success achieved and the rapid extension of their business.

A recent communication from Will C. Wood, state superintendent of public instruction and ex-officio secretary of the California State Board of Education, addressed to San Francisco Typographical Union, says: "Your communication of October 27th, addressed to me, was duly read at a meeting of the State Board of Education held November 12, 1919. I am pleased to inform you that the State Board of Education in adopting text-books in history and arithmetic decided to lease only the copyright for these books from Eastern publishers. All composition for the printing of these books will be done in the State of California. The plates will be manufactured in this State. Except with respect to authorship, the books will be entirely made in the State of California. I am sure the Typographical Union will approve most heartily of this arrangement. It has always been the policy of the Board to give preference to California authors wherever the manuscript offered is equal or superior to the text-book matter submitted by authors or publishers from outside the State."

An arbitration board in Portland, Ore., has made the following award in the case of printing trades employees: Compositors, \$41 a week;

bookbinders, \$40; stock cutters, \$36; bindery girls, \$21; cylinder pressmen, \$40; platen pressmen, \$36; cylinder feeders, \$25.50; platen feeders, \$22.50. These figures are based on a forty-eight-hour week.

The strike of the printing trades of New York has been settled. It extended over a period of two months. The settlement was brought about by reason of a mandate issued by the executive council of the International Typographical Union, based upon section 2, article X, of the constitution, which says that "any subordinate union which shall refuse to obey any law or legal mandate of the International Typographical Union or Executive Council may be fined or have its charter revoked by the Executive Council." It was contended by many members of "Big 6" that the executive council would not have the courage to take this radical action and apply it to the largest union in our jurisdiction. Their minds have apparently been cleared upon this point. At a meeting composed of about 5000 members the vote was more than three to one in favor of complying with the orders of the council. The mandate of the executive council will be printed in the report contained in the December Typographical Journal.

James M. Shanley, head of the firm of James M. Shanley & Co., trade linotypers, was recently elected president of the Order of Elks for the State of California at a convention in San Diego. Mr. Shanley is a member of San Francisco Typographical Union No. 21.

Recent adjustment of the newspaper scale in Spokane, Washington, provides a day rate of \$6.25 and a night rate of \$6.75. The agreement includes back pay of \$1.25 per day since January 1, 1919.

MANY UNEMPLOYED.

Waiters' Union No. 30 reports a large number of waiters unemployed in San Francisco.

Despite this fact the union has for the last six weeks donated \$50 a week for the benefit of the union men and women on strike in San Francisco.

CARE OF TEETH.

The close relation between good teeth and good health is expounded in a group of lectures which Dr. F. V. Simonton, Assistant Professor of Operative Dentistry in the University of California, is planning to deliver throughout the State. The lectures will be under the direction of the Extension Division of the University of California, 301 California Hall, Berkeley.

These lectures, according to the University authorities, should be particularly valuable for schools and civic clubs, as raising the general health standards of the community.

The subjects of the lectures are: Development and decay of teeth; baby teeth; the second set of teeth; dead teeth; abscessed teeth; toothache; heart disease, rheumatism and dead teeth; crooked teeth and orthodontia; how to clean teeth; painless dentistry.

Demand the union label on all purchases. If you are a unionist employ unionists and be consistent. The union label is your trade mark. Get it.

Brunswick

When Buying Your Phonograph

LET tone decide which phonograph you buy. Hear different makes of records played on each instrument.

Old style phonographs limit you to but one make of record. On The Brunswick you can play them all—and at their best.

For the "Ultona" and the new all-wood "Tone Amplifier" make The Brunswick truly "All phonographs in one." Hear it before you buy. You shall be the judge.

There's a Brunswick dealer near you who will be glad to play this new-day instrument for you. His name and address and beautiful descriptive catalog sent upon request. Write for it.

20 Models and Finishes



The Brunswick-Balke-Collender Co.

Manufacturers — Est. 1845
623 S. Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.

MOGUL

UNION MADE Overalls



The brass buttons on Mogul overalls are fastened securely. Workmen can depend upon them to "stay put."

All Sizes at All Dealers

WESTERN UNION MANUFACTURING COMPANY

32 Battery Street
San Francisco, Calif.
Kansas City, Mo.
Dallas, Tex. Sedalia, Mo.

More Wear For The Money

ORPHEUM.

The Orpheum program for next week is worthy of the closest perusal for it is made up of the finest acts in vaudeville and is both novel and varied. Elizabeth Brice and Will Morrissey have always been names to conjure with. Recently, however, they have not been prominent in vaudeville because when the Overseas Theatre League was started they formed one of the units and for nearly a year were overseas. When they returned to the United States they organized "The Overseas Revue" which later was played in New York under the title of "Toots Sweet." This was a melange of the humorous side of the soldier's life, a sort of "crazy quilt" in song and story of what our boys did in France when they were not fighting. Of course a revue requires a big cast and Mr. Morrissey who sponsored the production engaged the best players he could possibly secure. The most prominent of these were Harold Whalen, Tom McGuire, Lieut. McPherson, Mlle. Jeanette Tournour, Earl Dore, and under the title of "The Overseas Revue" the piece scored an emphatic hit in Chicago and as "Toots Sweet" did like wise in New York. Al and Fanny Stedman will indulge in "Pianocapers"; Miss Stedman is a versatile eccentric comedienne who has been the success of several of the most popular musical comedies, and Mr. Stedman shines as a composer, song writer, pianist and comedian. Frank Jerome and "Big" Herbert describe themselves as "Versatile Vendors of Varieties." They are capital comedians who furnish a quarter of an hour's jolly entertainment which includes the nut variety and remarkable eccentric dancing. Sam Green and Helen Myra are always popular laugh getters. Mr. Green first came into prominence as the crazy fiddler with Blossom Seeley, and Miss Myra is a talented violinist and comedienne. "The Beginning of the World," a futuristic color play performed by living colors, with Mlle. Lalue as "The Spirit of Color," is said to be the prettiest and most elaborate scenic novelty in vaudeville. "Indoor Sports," Maud Lambert and Ernest R. Ball will be the remaining acts.

SUGAR WORKERS.

The Sugar Workers' Union has adopted a new scale and working agreement, providing for an increase in wages and improved working conditions, which has been submitted to the San Francisco Labor Council for indorsement before being presented to employers.

COOPERS.

Coopers' Union No. 65 has submitted its new wage scale and working agreement to the Labor Council for indorsement. It calls for a wage increase of approximately \$1 per day. It is understood that the majority of employers are already paying the new wage.

SAVE ONE-HALF CHRISTMAS STOCK NOW IN

A Small Deposit Will Secure Any Article
DIAMONDS, JEWELRY, WATCHES,
SILVERWARE, ETC.

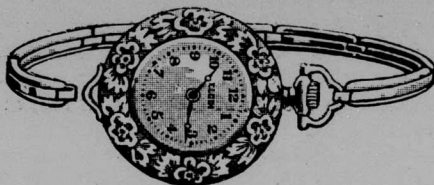
A FEW SAMPLES:

Gold Medal, 1915, Waltham, Elgin, Howard
and Omega Watches.

Silver Watches, all kinds, \$2.00 up.

	Cut to
7 Jewelled American make, regular price.....\$2.50	\$ 1.49
18 size, Waltham or Elgin, regular price..... 5.00	2.50
7 Jewelled Waltham or Elgin, regular price.. 6.00	3.75
15 Jewelled Waltham or Elgin, regular price.. 8.00	5.00
17 Jewelled Waltham or Elgin, regular price..15.00	8.50
19 Jewelled Waltham or Elgin, regular price..28.00	15.00
21 Jewelled Waltham or Elgin, regular price..35.00	20.00
23 Jewelled Waltham or Elgin, regular price..45.00	25.00

Elgin and Waltham Ladies' Wrist Watches \$13 and up
\$10 and up—Ladies' Solid Gold Watches



Hand Chased Signet Rings, Lockets, Lavaliers, Brooches and
Stick Pins.

ERNEST STEFFEN CO.
DIAMOND BROKERS

2146 Mission Street, Corner Sycamore Ave.,
Between 17th and 18th Sts., San Francisco

BENEFIT DANCE.

A dance for the benefit of alteration hands discharged by the Emporium for joining the union will be held in Foresters' Hall, 172 Golden Gate avenue, Saturday evening, December 6, under the auspices of Local No. 24, Ladies' Garment Fitters and Alteration Workers.

WEB PRESSMEN.

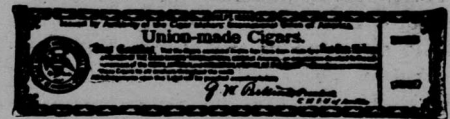
The Web Pressmen's Union has levied an assessment of 50 cents a member per week for the benefit of the trade unionists on strike or locked out by employers in San Francisco.

Fleischmann's Yeast

ALWAYS DEPENDABLE

For Sale at All Grocers

SMOKE ONLY UNION-MADE



BLUE LABEL CIGARS

Phone Market 2355

Yosemite Beer on
Draught

JOHN WIESE

CAFETERIA—STEAM TABLE

Strictly Union Conditions

3036 16th St., above Mission San Francisco

Demand the Union Label

**ON YOUR PRINTING, BOOKBINDING
AND PHOTO ENGRAVING**

If a firm cannot place the Label of the
Allied Printing Trades Council on your
Printing, it is not a Union Concern.

LAST CHANCE TO GET LIQUOR IS HERE

For those who enjoy a good glass of beer or stronger drink, there is one chance left for them to gratify their desire. The only way that this may be accomplished is to make it yourself. Home brewing and the making of strong liquors without the use of stills or machinery is as yet in its infancy in this country. In Europe, however, it is a daily task of the average housekeeper. To meet the demand for a reliable book of instructions and recipes for the Home Making of Liquor, a Master Brewer has revealed his priceless formulas and trade secrets in a new, copyrighted book—"SECRETS OF HOME BREWING." This wonderful book contains OVER 200 of the choicest professional recipes and full instructions for the making in your own kitchen of beer, wines, gin and whiskey. These beverages can be easily and successfully made from farm products, with ordinary kitchen utensils. The present Prohibition Laws allow the advertisement,

sale and shipment of this book thru the mails. But not after the National Prohibition Law becomes effective, on January 16th, next. Every day that passes without your having this wonderful book means that you are missing one of the joys of life—a good glass of beer or whiskey. And remember that the sale of this book will shortly be stopped. This in itself should be sufficient recommendation that "SECRETS OF HOME BREWING" is the real goods. No matter what formulas you have tried before, you will find something new and different in this book, which will more than repay you for its cost. Until January 16th, 1920, we will mail this book, prepaid, in plain wrapper, anywhere in the U. S. or Canada. Rush One Dollar to EXPERT FORMULA COMPANY, 1772 BROADWAY, DEPT. L. C., DENVER, COLORADO. All formulas guaranteed. Money back if not satisfied.

**PROTECT YOUR
VALUABLES**

Why take the risk of losing your deeds, insurance policies, notes and valuables when at a small rental per year these papers can be kept with absolute security in

OUR SAFE DEPOSIT VAULT

Ground Floor.

Boxes, \$4.00 per Year.

Safe Deposit Department

THE MISSION BANK

Sixteenth Street and Julian Avenue.

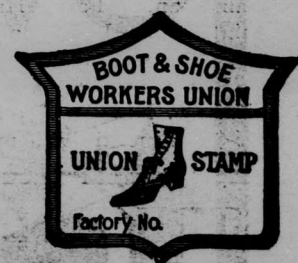


Vaults open 8 a. m. to 6 p. m.

Named shoes are frequently made in
Non-union factories

DO NOT BUY ANY SHOE

No matter what its name, unless it
bears a plain and readable impression
of

This UNION STAMP

All shoes without the UNION STAMP
are always Non-Union.

Do not accept any excuse for Absence
of the UNION STAMP.

BOOT & SHOE WORKERS' UNION
246 Summer Street, Boston, Mass.

Collis Lovely,
Pres.

Chas. L. Baine,
Sec.-Treas.

Give Shoes for Christmas!

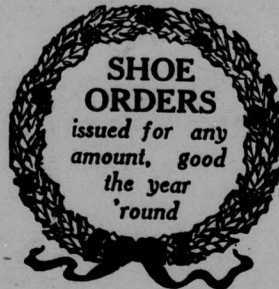


SENSIBLE GIFTS

ALWAYS Acceptable— Always Useful

Our Holiday Stock of Footwear

Offers Shoes and Slippers for the entire family at Most Reasonable Prices.



When in DOUBT About SIZE or STYLE
GIVE a SHOE ORDER

The
Union
Shoe
Store

B KATSCHINSKI
Philadelphia Shoe Co

825 MARKET STREET
SAN FRANCISCO

525 FOURTEENTH ST.
OAKLAND

The
Union
Shoe
Store

CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATIONS.

The California State Civil Service Commission announces the following examinations to be held in the near future. Requests for further information and for application blanks should be made at an early date.

Statistician, Dept. of Public Instruction \$2400 a year; Auditor (senior and junior), \$1200-\$2400 a year; Senior Clerk (men and women), \$1500-\$2100 a year; Junior Clerk (women), \$720-\$1500 a year; Bookkeeper (senior and junior, men and women), \$900-\$1200 a year; Stenographer and Typist (men and women), \$720 and above; Nurse (graduate and surgical), \$65-\$85 a month with maintenance; Messenger (boys and girls), \$480-\$900 a year; Watchman, \$720-\$1180 a year.

Attendant: Agnews State Hospital, Mendocino State Hospital, Napa State Hospital, Norwalk State Hospital; Sonoma State Home, So. California State Hospital, Stockton State Hospital, \$45-\$65 a month with maintenance; Veterans' Home, \$35-\$40 a month with maintenance.

Institutional positions: Cook, \$55-\$100 a month with maintenance; Dairyman, \$65-\$125 a month with maintenance; Farm Hand, \$55 a month with maintenance; Landscape Gardener, \$70-\$90 a month with maintenance; Vegetable Gardener, \$60-\$75 a month with maintenance; Laundress, \$45-\$55 a month with maintenance; Laundryman, \$55-\$90 a month with maintenance;

Milker, \$55-\$60 a month with maintenance; Poultryman, \$30-\$75 a month with maintenance; Farm Tractor Operator, \$50-\$90 a month with maintenance; Waiter, \$30-\$45 a month with maintenance; Waitress, 25-\$45 a month with maintenance.

Application blanks and further information regarding the above examinations may be secured from the State Civil Service Commission, Forum Building, Sacramento.

TO HONOR SERVICE MEN.

In honor of forty-five of their members who were in the military service of the United States in the recent war, Press Assistants' Union No. 33 will give a grand ball December 13, at Eagles' Auditorium. A large attendance is expected from the membership of the trades engaged in the printing industry. Many city notables have been invited to the affair, including Mayor Rolph and Supervisor Warren Shannon.

Of the forty-five service men who enlisted, forty-two are now back at their work. Three were killed while on active duty in France. Two of the returned men are wearers of wound stripes.

The Press Assistants have forty women among their members. These women have been working for the last three weeks to make the coming ball one of the outstanding union labor social affairs of the season.

DOUBLES HIS SALARY.

Perry M. Reed of New London, Iowa, who came back from overseas with a gunshot wound in his face, says he is receiving double the salary he got before entering the service.

Reed enlisted in Co. "M," 56th Infantry, on May 14, 1918. He went overseas and fought without injury until just one day before the armistice was signed. Near Metz, in German Lorraine, on November 10, 1918, he received the knock-out blow.

His discharge came on September 16, 1919. Three days later, he entered upon training under the Federal Board for Vocational Education, at the Victory Vulcanizing and Tire School, Baltimore, Md. On November 1, he received from the Reconstruction Division, War Department, an appointment as instructor at Fort Sheridan, Illinois, at \$162.50 a month—about \$2000 a year.

Reed seized the opportunity. Moreover it was the opportunity of his choice, the kind of thing he wanted to do.

Mr. Arthur E. Holder, labor member of the Federal Board, once said that he believed that perhaps only five out of every hundred men are following occupations of their choice. Most men are just proceeding along the line of the job which was easiest to obtain when they came out of school, or into which they were driven by economic necessity.

In the minds of the majority of people, the Federal Board for Vocational Education, stands for work in the rehabilitation of the returned disabled soldier. This is its great immediate work.

Few people know that the Board's original work was that of seeing that the young people of our country have a chance to be trained each in the useful employment for which he or she is best adapted by inclination and natural ability. That work still goes on by the side of the rehabilitation work.

The Smith-Hughes Act (Public, No. 347, Sixty-fourth Congress), February 23, 1917, provides money to be expended in payment of salaries of teachers of agricultural, trade, industrial, and home economics subjects. This money may be paid over annually to each State by the Federal Government, provided the State appropriates an equal amount of money, dollar for dollar. In other words, the Federal Government and the State Government "go halves."

The law provides for all day schools for pupils of at least fourteen years of age. It also provides for evening schools for persons of at least sixteen years of age, already engaged in some occupation in which they need further training.

RULINGS ON REINSTATEMENT.

A series of decisions issued by the Director of the Bureau of War Risk Insurance with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury provides more liberal conditions for reinstatement of lapsed or canceled insurance.

The provisions of Treasury Decision No. 47, allowing eighteen months from the date of discharge for reinstatement upon payment of only two months' premiums on the amount of insurance to be reinstated, are retained. That decision is liberalized, however, by a new provision that men out of the service are permitted to reinstate by merely paying the two months' premiums without making a statement as to health at any time within three calendar months following the month of discharge.

NO STRIKE HERE THE ONLY HIGH CLASS TAILORS THAT HAVE A UNION SHOP

Al. C. Posener - Phil F. Friedman

Artistic Tailoring

139 ELLIS STREET, above Powell, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

MURINE
FOR
YOUR EYES
Exposure to Sun, Wind, Dust, Heat, Cold, Gases and Bad Lighting is injurious to your Eyes. Sore, Inflamed Eyes Quickly Relieved by Murine Eye Remedy. At all Drug Stores. Write for Eye Care Book, free. Murine Eye Remedy Co., 9 E. Ohio St., Chicago